Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Status: Approved 12 Sep 2019 Effective Date: 17 Jun 2020

Task Number: 71-CORP-1130

Task Title: Facilitate Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration

Distribution Restriction: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

Destruction Notice: None

Foreign Disclosure: FD1 - This training product has been reviewed by the training developers in coordination with the mission command foreign disclosure officer. This training product can be used to instruct international military students from all approved countries without restrictions.

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary	Source Information
	ATP 3-93	THEATER ARMY OPERATIONS	Yes	No	
	FM 6-0	COMMANDER AND STAFF ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS (THIS ITEM IS PUBLISHED W/ BASIC INCL C1 AND C2)	Yes	No	
	JP 3-35	Deployment and Redeployment Operations	Yes	Yes	

Conditions: The corps receives an order from higher headquarters or the commander derives a mission to facilitate reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI). The corps commander issues guidance on facilitating RSOI in a dynamic and complex operational environment, against a hybrid threat, contesting the corps' objectives in all five domains (air, land, sea, space, and cyberspace), the information environment (IE), the electromagnetic spectrum (EMS), and throughout operations to achieve mission objectives. All eight operational variables of PMESII-PT are present. The order from higher headquarters includes all applicable overlays and/or graphics, area of operation (AO) boundaries, control measures, and criteria for subsequent tactical actions. All necessary personnel and equipment are available. The corps is task organized with necessary units and reinforced with assets from higher to accomplish assigned tasks. The corps maintains communications with subordinate units, adjacent units, and higher headquarters. The commander has organized the four components of the command and control system to support decision-making, facilitate communication, and conduct operations.

Note 1: The conditions statement for this task determines the highest training conditions reflected in the Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix are required for the evaluated unit to receive a fully trained (T) or trained (T-) rating. However, a unit can only receive a T/T- rating if the task is executed under these conditions and during an external evaluation.

Environment: Some iterations of this task should be performed with degraded command and control networks, degraded conditions in the EMS, and/or degraded, denied, and disrupted space operations environment. This task should not be trained in MOPP 4. This task should be trained under IED Threat conditions.

Standards: The corps facilitates RSOI of personnel and materiel to process and move individuals and units to the responsible tactical commander, making them part of the forces available for operations. The corps facilitates RSOI in accordance with JP 3-35, the Army Ethic, established timelines, the commander's intent, orders from higher headquarters, and standard operating procedures.

The Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix (below) is the Army's standard evaluation criteria used by commanders to objectively assess their unit's collective task training conducted during collective training events. Task assessment is determined by the environment, percentages of leaders and Soldiers present at training, task performance, and external task evaluation. For example, in order to receive a fully trained (T) rating, a unit must perform this task incorporating the identified training environment; with 85% of the corps's leaders and 80% of Soldiers present for training; attaining 90% on performance measures, 100% on critical performance measures, and 90% on leader performance measures; and with an external evaluation. Failure to meet any one of these criteria will result in a lower than (T) rating.

NOTE: Leader is defined as the commander, deputy commander, chief of staff, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, G-5, G-6, G-7, G-8, G-9, command sergeant major, the command teams of subordinate units, and any other leaders on the modified table of organization and equipment the commander deems essential to providing or supporting RSOI.

Live Fire: No

Objective Task Evaluation Criteria Matrix:

Plan	Plan and Prepare			Ex	ec	ute			Ass	ess
Operation Environme BDE & Above	al	Training Environment (L/V/C)	Leaders Present at Training/Required	Present at Training/Required	External Eval	Performance Measures	Critical Performance Measures	Leader Performance Measures	Evaluator's Observed Task Proficiency Rating	Commander's Assessment
Dynamic and Complex			>=85%	>=80%	Yes	>=90%		>=90%	т	Т
Complex (All OE Variables and Hybrid Threat)	Night		75-84%	>=00%	Se	80- 90%	All	80-	T-	T-
Dynamic and Complex (All OE		Live, Constructive	65-74%	75-79%		65- 79%		89%	P	Р
(All OE Variables and Single Threat)	D		60-64%	60-74%	No	51- 64%			P-	P-
Dynamic and Complex (<all oe<br="">Variables and Single Threat)</all>	Day		<=59%	<=59%		<=50%	<all< td=""><td><=79%</td><td>U</td><td>U</td></all<>	<=79%	U	U

Remarks: Direct questions, concerns, or comments please contact: usarmy.leavenworth.tradoc.list.mission-command-coe-dot-ted@mail.mil.

Notes: None
Safety Risk: Low

Task Statements

Cue: The Corps receives a mission or the commander derives a mission to facilitate RSOI.

DANGER

Leaders have an inherent responsibility to conduct risk management to ensure the safety of all Soldiers and promote mission accomplishment.

WARNING

Risk management is the Army's primary decision making process to identify hazards, reduce risk, and prevent both accidental and tactical loss. All Soldiers have the responsibility to learn and understand the risks associated with this task.

CAUTION

Identifying hazards and controlling risks across the full spectrum of Army functions, operations, and activities is the responsibility of all Soldiers.

Performance Steps and Measures

NOTE: Assess task proficiency using the task evaluation criteria matrix.

NOTE: Asterisks (*) indicate leader steps; plus signs (+) indicate critical steps.

CTED/MEACUDE	00	NO 00	NI/A
STEP/MEASURE	GO	NO-GO	N/A
Plan		 	
+* 1. The commander, supported by the staff, applies mission command principles (competence, mutual trust, shared understanding, commander's intent, mission orders, disciplined initiative, and risk acceptance) throughout the operations process.			
* a. The commander develops mutual trust between themselves, subordinates, and unified action partners.			
* b. The commander creates shared understanding with subordinate commanders, the staff, and unified action partners.			
* c. The commander provides clear commander's intent that includes:			
(1) The purpose of the operation.			
(2) Key tasks.			
(3) Conditions that clearly define the end state.			
* d. The commander issues mission orders.			
* e. The commander manages acceptable risk by:			
(1) Assessing risk (including ethical risk).			
(2) Instituting measures to mitigate risk.			
(3) Deciding what risk to accept.			
* f. The commander exercises disciplined initiative.			
* g. The commander sets conditions for subordinates to exercise disciplined initiative by:			
(1) Managing risk.			
(2) Establishing the expectation that subordinates act within their delegated authority, incorporating commander's intent.			
(3) Supporting sound decisions.			
+* 2. The staff, led by the chief of staff (COS), plans for facilitating RSOI.			
* a. The commander decides what planning methodologies to employ during the planning process, which include army design methodology (ADM), military decision-making process (MDMP), and the rapid decision making and synchronization process (RDSP).			
b. Publishes a warning order (WARNORD) (at least one after receipt of mission).			
* c. The commander expresses intent and initial planning guidance for facilitating RSOI.			
+ d. Conducts mission analysis and intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB).			
(1) Identify ground transportation requirements between aerial ports of debarkation (APOD), seaports of debarkation (SPOD), and bases/assembly areas.			
(2) Identify communication systems requirements.			
(3) Identify force protection requirements.			
(4) Analyze support organizations and structures.			
(5) Identify unique requirements for each segment of the RSOI process:			
(a) Reception.			
(b) Staging.			
(c) Onward movement.			
(d) Integration.			
(6) Conduct risk analysis.			
e. Plans risk controls including operation security (OPSEC) measures during course of action (COA) development/orders production.			
f. Considers the three overarching principles of RSOI:			
(1) Unity of command: ensure unity of effort under one responsible commander for every objective.			
(2) Synchronization: link deployed personnel, equipment, and materiel in a timely manner.			
(3) Balance: manage the time phased force and deployment data (TPFDD).			
g. Considers the three RSOI essential elements:			
(1) Force protection.			
(2) Communication systems.			
(3) Support organizations and structures.			
h. Considers support requirements:			
(1) Supply (with theater sustainment units).			
(2) Maintenance (with theater sustainment units).			
(3) Transportation (with sustainment units and movement control teams).			
(4) Security (with theater security forces and intelligence).			
(5) Health services (with theater medical support).			
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(6) Personnel services (with theater G/J-1).		
(7) Other services as required.		
+* i. Evaluates enabling elements (JP 3-35 pg. VI-4):		
(1) Host nation support.		
(2) Multinational support.		
(3) Contract support.		
+ j. Publishes order that addresses responsibilities for troop movement, security, communications systems, and sustainment throughout the RSOI process (with input from supporting/subordinate sustainment, engineer, and signal units).		
k. Underwrites good faith mistakes made when exercising initiative in uncertain situations, but fall within the commander's intent.		
3. Develop an assessment framework.		
a. Measures of effectiveness (MOE) to assess throughput of deploying units as an indicator of needed improvement in RSOI operations.		
b. Measures of Performance (MOP) to assess performance of assigned RSOI tasks by supporting units.		
Prepare	<u> </u>	
+* 4. The corps prepares the transition process for deploying personnel, equipment, and materiel to meet operational requirements by:		
+ a. Establishing liaison with higher headquarters (HQ), host nation (HN), and civilian officials to obtain required clearances and support.		
b. Designating marshaling areas for subordinate units.		
+ c. Establishing communications and automation information systems to interface between strategic and theater transportation systems and the staff.		
d. Task organizing forces supporting RSOI.		
e. Establishing command and control procedures for deploying personnel, equipment, and materiel.		
f. Coordinating the flow of personnel, equipment, and materiel to arrive nearly simultaneously.		
g. Identifying the units that conduct reception, staging, and onward movement early.		
h. Refining the plan for reception, staging, and onward movement to prevent bottlenecks.		
i. Refining the time-phased force and deployment flow and movement schedules.		
j. Initiating countermeasures to protect information related to the movement of forces.		
+ k. The G-4 coordinates capabilities of US forces and contractors to expedite buildup of forces in the area of operations to include:		
(1) Coordinating basic life support requirements.		
(2) Coordinating support operations and functions.		
(3) Coordinating staging facilities.		
* I. Subordinate units providing back briefs to commander or designated deputy.		
m. Conducting rehearsal of concept (ROC) drills with supporting elements, the headquarters receiving deploying units, and, when possible, the deploying units themselves.		
Execute		
+ 5. The corps facilitates RSOI by:		
a. Maintaining unity of effort for all primary and secondary lines of communication (LOC) nodes.		
b. Managing personnel, equipment, and materiel accountability.		
c. Providing visibility of arriving and departing personnel and cargo.		
d. Coordinating and controlling movement of noncombatants.		
e. Managing distribution of all arriving personnel, equipment, and materiel.		
f. Securing routes between PODs, staging areas, and marshaling areas.		
g. Receiving, off-loading, marshaling, and transporting of personnel, equipment, and materiel from the point of debarkation to the staging and marshaling areas.		
h. Controlling movements of units to marshaling areas for re-assembly without impeding follow-on units.		
+ i. Coordinating life support facilities and services with higher HQ to include:		
(1) Field and life support services such as food, water, lodging, and sanitation.		
(2) Maintenance and operator support for deploying equipment, vehicles, helicopters, and aircraft.		
(3) Munitions storage and handling.		
(4) Petroleum products storage and handling.		
(5) Medical support and evacuation.		
(6) Mortuary affairs services.		
(7) Frustrated cargo storage, handling, and processing.		
(8) Postal support.		
+ j. Tracking deploying forces.		
+ k. Establishing command and control of arriving units.		
+ I. Coordinating intermodal services for transshipment of cargo via railway, highway, inland		
waterways, and airfields.		

+ m. Assembling, holding, and organizing arriving personnel, equipment, and materiel into units and forces, and preparing them for onward movement and employment by:		
(1) Defining required combat capabilities.		
(2) Defining required logistic capability and sustainability.		
(3) Organizing units to produce combat power.		
(4) Managing and supervising unit progress.		
(5) Tracking forces.		
(6) Conducting theater-specific training.		
n. Establishing intermediate staging bases outside the combat zone to project combat power.		
o. Moving forces and sustainment from reception facilities to marshaling and tactical assembly areas, and ultimately to the AO.		
p. Assessing the potential for enemy interdiction.		
q. Managing movement control reporting procedures.		
r. Coordinating transportation nodes and supply routes to accelerate movement (with sustainment units and military police (MP) units).		
s. Providing supplies and services along the theater lines of communication for security, life support, refueling, limited vehicle maintenance, and vehicle recovery.		
t. Providing force protection measures to minimize the potential for enemy opportunities to inflict serious losses and delays.		
+ u. Integrating deploying forces into the theater command structure by:		
(1) Completing transfer of mission-ready forces and capabilities into the force.		
(2) Establishing command and control over arriving subordinate units and facilitating their RSOI.		
(3) Determining when subordinate units arrive at their specified destination ready to conduct		
assigned missions.		
(4) Providing the commander with running estimates of:		
(a) Location of forces.		
(b) Capability of forces.		
(c) Projected and actual arrival times at destination.		
(d) Commander's capability to affect the movement.		
(e) Additional transportation requirements in terms of modes and quantity.		
+ v. Verifying the unit achieves the prescribed level of readiness and integrates into the gaining command (with gaining units, subordinate commanders, and/or other service components).		
w. Establishing liaison with the gaining commands.		
x. Issuing theater-specific required equipment.		
Assess		
+* 6. The commander and staff assess the situation or operation against the plan to identify variances and make changes to operations.		
a. The commander and the staff use running estimates to continuously assess the current situation to determine if the operation is going according to plan and whether or not the plan is going to accomplish the commander's intent.		
b. Subordinate units report information, including indicators for MOP and MOE, in accordance with the information collection plan.		
c. Designated staff sections/cells analyze and report MOP and MOE in the corps' assessment plan.		
+ d. The staff makes recommendations on changes to the operation based on assessments and expertise.		
e. The commander makes decisions based on recommendations and their own knowledge, experience, and judgment.		
+ f. Staff and subordinate units implement directed adjustments to operations.		
7. g. When time permits, following the operation, the commander leads an after action review to learn from experience and improve future operations.	 	

	Task Perf	ormanc	e Summ	ary Bloo	ck					
Training Unit			ITERATION							
		1		2		3			4	
Date of Training pe	er Iteration:									
Day or Night Tr	aining:	Day /	/ Night	Day	/ Night	Day /	Night	Day /	Night	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Total Leaders Authorized	% Leaders Present									
Total Soldiers Authorized	% Soldiers Present									
Total Number of Performance Measures	% Performance Measures 'GO'									
Total Number of Critical Performance Measures	% Critical Performance Measures 'GO'									
Live Fire, Total Number of Critical Performance Measures	% Critical Performance Measures 'GO'									
Total Number of Leader Performance Measures	% Leader Performance Measures 'GO'									
MOPP LEVEL										
Evaluated Rating per Iteration T, T-, P, P-, U										

Mission(s) supported: None

MOPP 4: Never

MOPP 4 Statement: None

NVG: Never

NVG Statement: None

Prerequisite Collective Task(s): None

Supporting Collective Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	63-CMD-0021	Provide Life Support at Terminals and Reception Nodes	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
	63-CMD-1201	Conduct Staging and Marshalling Area (STAMA) Activities	63 - Multifunctional Logistics (Collective)	Approved
	71-CMD-5100	Conduct the Operations Process for Command and Control (C2)	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
	71-TA-5750	Manage Host Nation Support for Theater Army	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved
	71-TA-6540	Protect Air, Land, and Sea Lines of Communication for Theater Army	71 - Mission Command (Collective)	Approved

OPFOR Task(s): None

Supporting Individual Task(s): None

Supporting Drill(s): None

Supported AUTL/UJTL Task(s):

Task ID	Title
ART 1.1	Perform Tactical Actions Associated with Force Projection and Deployment
OP 1.1.3	Conduct Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration (JRSOI)

TADSS

TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
	Joint Land Component Constructive Training Capability - Multi-Resolution Federation - Standard Configuration	DVC	1
71-20	Common Hardware Platform (CHP)	DVC	1
71-ALOTT	Army Low Overhead Training Toolkit	SIM	1

Equipment (LIN)

LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified		

Materiel Items (NSN)

NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No materiel items specified			

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to the current Environmental Considerations manual and the current GTA Environmental-related Risk Assessment card. Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to the current Environmental Considerations manual and the current GTA Environmental-related Risk Assessment card.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with current Risk Management Doctrine. Leaders will complete the current Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet in accordance with the TRADOC Safety Officer during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW current CBRN doctrine.